

chancroid on his penis and from touching it with his hands and then touching his rectum he contracted chancroids. It produced marked ulcerations about the anus but under treatment the man got well and became indeed very happy.

Another case of much interest was referred to me from Dr. Newmark's clinic by Dr. Lennon. This was a man with marked neurasthenic symptoms who had for twenty-five years been troubled with pinworms. We introduced a long proctoscope and at the valve of O'Bieme found a mass of feces swarming with the oxyuris vermicularis. I want to say one thing more with regard to the rarity of multiple chancroids of the anus. Tuttle in his work quotes some statistics of Sick of the General Hospital in Hamburg, who reported that in 11,000 cases of venereal disease in women there were only 225 cases of anal chancroids and in 9,500 cases in male, only one. I spoke to one gentleman who is in charge of one of the largest clinics for genito-urinary diseases in our city for the past fifteen years and he stated that he had never seen gonorrhea of the rectum or multiple chancroids of the anus in all his experience.

Dr. John R. Clark: I will mention an interesting case that I found at autopsy the other day of a child a little less than a year old. There was an acute miliary tuberculosis, and meningitis, the primary cause of death. The child's intestinal tract in general was tuberculous. The interesting thing in this child was a complete transposition of the abdominal organs, the stomach being on the right, liver on the left, and spleen and colon exactly transposed. All of the organs were normally placed with reference to each other and appeared to be normal in themselves except for the tuberculosis. These cases are very rare and it is the first one I have ever encountered at an autopsy. The heart was normally situated.

#### DR. A. H. VOORHIES.

The death of Dr. A. H. Voorhies, who passed away in this city May 5, 1908, removes a notable figure. His personality was most attractive to those who had the privilege to be admitted to his confidence. His dignity of character and stately courtesy recalled the less strenuous ante-bellum days.

It was difficult to realize that Dr. Voorhies had been an actor in so many stirring events for he seldom spoke of his past or of his family connections. It was only under protest that his family could induce him to refer to those events in which he personally was a prominent figure. Some of the incidents here related were not known to his family, but it chanced to be the writer's good fortune one morning to find Dr. Voorhies in a reminiscent mood when several interesting experiences of his life were recalled.

Dr. Voorhies was descended from a distinguished ancestor, Coerte Albert Van Voorhies, whose son Steven came to this country in 1660 from Hees, Holland, and made his home in Flatlands, L. I. The family coat-of-arms indicates great antiquity. The crest is a "Tower of Gold" and the motto "Virtus Castellum Meum."

Dr. Voorhies' family was represented by officers in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and his father was colonel, commanding a brigade in the war between the states.

Dr. Voorhies graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and was a surgeon in one of the hospitals in Philadelphia when the war began, but resigned to enter a Tennessee regiment as surgeon. He rose rapidly to be surgeon of Loring's division and later of Polk's, and was with the latter when he was killed, after which Dr. Voorhies was promoted to the staff of General Joseph Johnson, and was present

at all the battles about Richmond, Atlanta, Nashville and Franklin.

Dr. Voorhies was in charge of the medical department at the siege of Fort Henry and during the bombardment went on calmly with his work of succoring the injured. A writer in a recent magazine article says that "the only living thing that the Federalists noticed upon entering the captured fort was a young surgeon named Voorhies, who was busily engaged, completing an amputation of the leg of one of the wounded soldiers."

After the downfall of Forts Henry and Buckner, Dr. Voorhies was released upon parole and spent this time at Paducah, where General Grant was then staying. General Grant and Dr. Voorhies, although fighting upon opposite sides, established very friendly relations and the latter still retained, up to the time of his death, the memory of that friendship, and expressed the highest regard for the general's character. Illustrating the finer side of the character of the great soldier, Dr. Voorhies told of a visit of General Grant to the former's room, upon which occasion he was accompanied by a colonel of the union army. The doctor stepped forward to acknowledge the introduction and, in the position of host, greeted the guest with extended hand; upon which the visitor turned his back, refusing to "accept the hand of a rebel." General Grant was incensed at the action of his fellow officer and said to him with great dignity, "Sir, I brought you here to meet a gentleman and a captured officer. There is the door," holding open the door for his discomfited companion.

At this time Dr. Voorhies became well acquainted with General Sherman, and, notwithstanding the losses and suffering which his family and that of his future wife suffered from Sherman's operations in the South, he found much in him to admire. The paroled prisoners having been ordered to St. Louis, Dr. Voorhies was accompanied to the boat by General Sherman, who bid him farewell. The prisoner was given into the charge of a young lieutenant who had been only a short time in the service. Soon after their departure the young officer was taken violently ill. The captain of the boat, a Southern sympathizer, handing Dr. Voorhies a pistol, offered to land him at the next wood yard, where his flight would be assisted by the captain's friends. It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. Voorhies refused to break his parole nor would he consent to desert his patient, his former custodian, for whose safety he felt morally responsible. Upon arriving at St. Louis the young officer proceeded to headquarters, whilst Dr. Voorhies walked leisurely up the street to a point where he agreed to meet his guard. The officer reported in due form that he had come to deliver a prisoner to the St. Louis official. The commandant expressed his surprise in rather vigorous terms at the irregularity of the mode of the proceedings and sent the young officer post-haste to get his prisoner. After a short time the paroled prisoners were allowed a large measure of freedom, and Dr. Voorhies spent his time pleasantly as the guest of a prominent family that had been notified of his arrival by his Paducah friends. Later he was sent to Fort Warren, near Boston, and subsequently to City Point, where he was exchanged for a union officer of like rank. The doctor resumed service with the Confederacy and participated in many stirring scenes. At the battle of New Hope Church, General Polk finding that all of his aides had been dispatched to distant parts of the field, and desiring that another division be brought into action, requested Dr. Voorhies to be the bearer of the message. The bullets were singing merrily about him as he arrived near the church, but he remarked that he felt no sensation of fear until he turned his horse around to ride back to his headquarters. Upon ap-

proaching the general his attention was called by that officer to the splinters adhering to the rough material of his overcoat, the bullets passing through the flimsy walls of the church having scattered particles of wood in all directions.

Dr. Voorhies was one of the vanguard of American students who went to Paris to pursue the study of ophthalmology. Mrs. Voorhies and he were received by the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie, going to the Tuilleries by special invitation, for Napoleon was unusually kind to ex-Confederate officers and their families, knowing well that the fate of Maximilian and the Empire of Mexico depended upon the success of the Confederacy. The military careers of both Dr. Voorhies and his father Col. Voorhies, as well as that of the former's father-in-law, Hon. David J. Bailey, who signed the ordinance of secession, and of his grandfather-in-law, Hon. Seaton Grantland, who gave at one time one hundred thousand dollars to the Confederate cause, were all known to the Emperor. Dr. Voorhies met his future wife in a very romantic manner during Sherman's march through Georgia.

Dr. Voorhies is survived by his widow, one son and four daughters.

#### DR. FRANK LEMUEL ADAMS.

Was there ever a kindlier, bigger-hearted, good-natured soul than Frank Adams? Who that has attended the meetings of the State Society for the last few years, will soon forget his kindly, welcoming smile, his whole-souled friendliness that wrapped him about as with a garment of sincerity. With him, nothing was too much to do for a friend—and who was not his friend? If he had an enemy in the world, that one had never the face to let the fact be known. The story of his good deeds and his open-hearted charity will never be told, for he alone could have told it—and he never did; his right hand never knew what his left hand gave away or to whom it was extended in help. The sunshine of the gods was in his heart and the cleanliness of his life and of his mind was as that of a little child. As some of us trooped wearisomely over to Oakland in the dreadful days of April, 1906, we turned first to Frank Adams; and everything that he had was ours—without the asking. It is a big and a rare man who can give all that he has and make himself trouble and inconvenience in the giving, and still do it in a manner that makes you feel you are doing him a favor. The good Lord alone knows why he makes so few men like Frank Adams.

Dr. Adams was born in Troy, New York, in 1858; he died very suddenly, of heart disease, at his home in Oakland on the night of November 20, 1908. He graduated from the University of California in 1881, and in 1883 was graduated from Cooper Medical College. He held many positions in medical societies, and was President of the State Society, 1904-1905, presiding at the meeting held at Riverside in April, 1905.

#### SUPPORT THE MEDICAL LAW.

The Southern delegation to the legislature met in caucus in Los Angeles early in December and listened to the views of the citizens of the South in regard to proposed legislation. At one of the sessions Drs. Walter Lindley, Jno. King, Granville MacGowan, Fitch Mattison and others, representing all the medical societies of the South, appeared and explained to the delegation the reasons why the law should remain unchanged.

#### JAMES CARROLL.

On November 21, at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, a tablet commemorating the life and

services of James Carroll was unveiled. The inscription fittingly and briefly conveys the information of Dr. Carroll's services to this country and to humanity in aiding in the discovery of the mode of transmission of yellow fever. The tablet was erected by the regents of the University of Maryland and closes with the so-true quotation, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

#### SMALLPOX AND THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health has become alarmed at the increase of smallpox in some sections, and at the inertia of certain local prosecutors in not assuring the enforcement of the compulsory vaccination law. We understand that the Board is to take up these cases of lack of enforcement of the law very vigorously. It is certainly to be hoped that school boards can be made to see that the law is enforced or the schools closed.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

At the recent session of the board in Los Angeles, the members, instead of hiring watchers, did their own watching. It is reported that something over thirty cribs, compends, etc., were taken away from the candidates. The figures for the returns of the examination are not yet in, but we understand that something over fifty per cent failed to pass. Presumably there will be another bunch of discontented ones who will threaten to sue the board for their licenses.

#### CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

Sir: Your attention is directed to the following extracts from the Political Code, Statutes of California:

Section 3077—Physicians, midwives, nurses and other persons assisting at a birth shall return a certificate of such birth properly filled out, to the local Registrar WITHIN FIVE (5) DAYS THEREAFTER.

Section 3082—Any officer or person who fails, neglects or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him under the law for the registration of births, or by instructions and directions of the State Registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

This is to inform you that on and after November 15, 1908, this department will not accept for registration any certificate not filed within the time limit prescribed by law.

We have been advised by the City Attorney that it would be illegal to do so, and in the event that physicians and midwives fail to perform their duty as set forth in said law, it will be incumbent upon this department to take steps to enforce same by causing the arrest and prosecution of all offenders.

BOARD OF HEALTH,  
R. G. BRODRICK, M. D.,  
Health Officer and Registrar.

Note.—Do not hold certificates back in order to secure the baptismal name of a child. Send in your certificate and instruct parents that it is their duty to notify this office when name is given.

#### COUNTY SOCIETIES MARIN COUNTY.

Resolutions passed at the last regular meeting. Whereas, We believe that the minimum pay of the officers of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service should at least be